

# The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXIX

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We have now in stock  
upward of

**75**

Distinct and entirely different patterns of  
Elegant Suitings, consisting of

HOMESPUNS,

BANNOCKBURNS,

CHEVIOTS, &c., &c.,

From which we make to order

SUITS IN ALL DESIRABLE STYLES

AT \$25. \$25. \$25.

Warranted equal to the very best in this  
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Our assortment of Overcoats and Trou-  
suits is the largest and handsomest in  
Chicago.

EXAMINATION RESPECTFULLY INVITED.

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Popular Tailoring House,

179-181-183 CLARK-ST., CORNER MONROE.

OPEN TILL 8 P.M.

CARPETS.

**CARPETS**

Spring Season!

NEW STOCK!

Private Patterns!

Lowest Prices!

**Field, Leiter**

& Co.

**WABASH-A.V.**

Between Madison and Monroe-sts.

TO LEASE.

For a term of years, that well-known and popular Sea-  
son Resort, the

**OTTAWA HOUSE,**

ST. LOUIS, AND CHICAGO,  
DENVER SHORT LINES,  
near Madison-st. bridge, and  
Gates Avenue, St. Louis.

Leave. Arrive.

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## TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has established branch offices for the receipt of subscriptions and advertisements as follows:

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PARIS—No. 16 Rue de la Grange-Bateliere.

MOSCOW—Agent.

AMSTERDAM—American Exchange, 440 Strand.

HENRY F. GILLIS, Agent, Palace Hotel.

FRANCISCO, CAL.—Palace Hotel.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—1319 F street.

## AMUSEMENTS.

McVicker's Theatre. Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of Strakosch's Italian Opera. "Huguenot."

Haverly's Theatre. Dearborn street, corner of Monroe. Engagement of John McCullough. "Othello."

Hooley's Theatre. Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Engagement of Lotta. "La Cigale."

Hamlin's Theatre. Clark street, opposite the Court-House. Engagement of W. T. Merritt. "The Pirates of the Chesapeake."

Academy of Music. Madison street, between Dearborn and Monroe. Variety show.

Exposition Building. Lake Shore, foot of Washington street. Madame Anderson, the Pedestrienne.

## SOCIETY MEETINGS.

ATTENTION! SIR KNIGHTS' CHICAGO COMMENDATION No. 19. K. T.—You are hereby notified to appear at the Asylum, corner Dearborn and Madison, Saturday evening, the 24th instant, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late frater Sir Knight, Major-General Peter H. H. Alexander, A. C. C. O. CHAS. B. WRIGHT, Recorder.

CLEVELAND LODGE, No. 211. A. F. & A. M.—All members are requested to be present at the meeting on Tuesday evening, March 19, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of sending the funds to our late brother, Maj. Isaac Peter H. H. Alexander. FRED JAMES, W. M.

MONDAY, MARCH 17, 1879.

Of 9,700 houses in Szegedin, the Hungarian city obliterated by the flood, only 261 remain, and it is believed that 6,000 persons were drowned.

The distinction of not being invited to be present was conferred upon GLADSTONE in connection with the wedding of the Duke of Connaught.

"The Argument of Results" is the title of an interesting sermon preached yesterday by Prof. Swartz at the Central Church, and printed in our columns this morning. The commencement yesterday of revival services by Messrs. PAINTER and SZEMBÉN in the North Side was an event of importance in that part of the city, great crowds thronging to hear the evangelist.

The so-called Democratic party is thus constituted in the House: Southern wing, 100 ex-Rebels; Northern wing, 45 doughfaces and Bragg, of Wisconsin. For their own part, the forty-five doughfaces are perfectly willing to submit to the rule and dictation of the 100 Confederate bulldozers, but they protest that it is not safe, and therefore impolitic. What is grieveing their souls' anguish is the certainty that the great North will not approve of open control of the House by State-Sovereignty Confederates, led by a malignant Union-hater like the bulldozer BLACKBURN.

The apprehension of serious trouble with Burnham, together with the fact that troops have been sent in anticipation of events which shall render their presence necessary, has been officially communicated to the British House of Commons by the Government. A telegram, dated of March 8, from Lord Lytton, Viceroy of India, represents the situation as extremely threatening, and altogether there seems to be good reason for expecting that England will have on her hands an affair of much greater magnitude than the disagreements with the Amir of the Afghans and the King of the Zulus.

A call of the house in the Illinois Senate Saturday showed that body to be without a quorum, there being twenty-five Senators in attendance and twenty-six absent. The names of those in their places and those who were not are given in our report of the Senate proceedings, to the end that the people may know through whose neglect of their interests it was that the Senate was compelled to adjourn for lack of a quorum. A similar call of the house in both branches of the Illinois Legislature on Saturday and Monday, when a quorum is not present, would be instructive and interesting, and it is to be hoped that such lists can be had for publication on every occasion of the kind.

The tendency of political events in France is toward the formation of a new Cabinet, and one that shall be in closer harmony with the aggressive Republican majority in the Chamber. It is said that the present Ministers recognize the fact that, after the hint conveyed in the seveteen action of the Chamber in relation to the De Broizel and Rochebourne Cabinets, their lease of power must be brief, and it is expected that they will soon retire and make room for a Cabinet of Gambetta's organizing. The latter refused a portfolio under President GRAY, preferring the Presidency of the Chamber to a place in the Government, but he will hardly be able to continue that refusal when the reorganization of the near future takes place.

We are constantly receiving letters from farmers and others as to the prospect of the passage of House Bill 311, which fixes the maximum legal rate of interest at 8 per cent by special contracts, and makes 6 per cent the rate in the absence of such special agreement. Just such a bill has passed the Indiana Legislature, been signed by the Governor, and become a law. The Illinois House Bill 311 has been ordered to a third reading by a large majority, and will pass the House. What will happen to it in the Senate remains to be seen. They have a way of suffocating useful bills in that body that are not favored by personal interests which renders the fate of Bill 311 at least somewhat doubtful. There are, however,

but first, 10 per cent influences actively at work to defeat the bill. If 10 per cent was not too low a maximum rate in years gone by, 8 is not too low now. The general rates of interest have decreased more than 2 per cent in this State since the panic. The passage of the bill will do no harm, and may do much good. The bill will assist thousands of men to renew their obligations at 8, who are now struggling—many of them in vain—to pay 10 per cent.

A Sunday review of the Speaker campaign in Washington leads to the conclusion that RANDALL has the inside track and a strong lead, and that BLACKBURN will not be able to head him off in the caucus to-night. RANDALL's Northern support is so nearly solid as to denote clearly the conviction among the party leaders in the States whose Electoral votes must be had to elect a Democratic President next year, that the time has not yet arrived when the people of the North will consent to the occupation of the Speaker's Chair, the third position in the Government, by an ex-Confederate. There are a few Northern Democrats who will not support RANDALL, and who accept BLACKBURN as a choice between evils, but there are evidently a larger number of Southern Democrats who believe they can better serve their constituencies of claim-payers by helping to elect a man who will gladly agree to help them in return. This seems to be about the situation.

making known a fact of interest in connection with Chicago journalism, viz.: that THE TRIBUNE yesterday issued the largest edition but one ever known in this city—the particular will be briefly and modestly stated. The edition of Sunday, March 16, 1879, reached the enormous total of 108,801 complete sheets of eight pages each, or 54,341 copies of the "main sheet," and 54,460 supplementary sheets. This vast edition, never equaled in Chicago except by THE TRIBUNE on the Sunday of the labor riots in Pittsburgh in 1877, was handled without any fuss or fury; there was no false noise blazoning of facts taken as matters of course in these days of enterprise and progress; no new machinery, no "improvements," nothing but THE TRIBUNE's regular outfit of machinery and operatives was called into requisition; the entire work of printing, folding, pasting, comning, and delivering upon the street to purchasers and subscribers, as well as to all the suburban trains, was accomplished in three hours and a half, between 2 and 5:30 o'clock in the morning. So perfect in working and of such unlimited capacity are THE TRIBUNE's facilities and appliances that this issue of 108,801 eight-page sheets was produced and handled without strain upon men or machinery, without break or stoppage, and the world is not expected to be paralyzed with astonishment at any everyday occurrence. There is nothing like being provided with the best equipments and being accustomed to wrestling with big editions.

THE BOURBON PROGRAMME IN CONGRESS. Mr. BLACKBURN has promulgated the platform on which he stands in asking the Democrats to elect him Speaker of the National House of Representatives. This platform has been constructed after carefully canvassing the sentiments of the Democratic Congressmen and politicians, and may be regarded as reflecting the average Democratic convention. It may be that Mr. BLACKBURN will be elected, but, if he be not, his failure will not be due to any heresy in his declaration of opinions, but to the fact that he was not able to unite the various elements of opposition to RANDALL, RANDALL, or whoever else may be elected Speaker, will owe his success to the adoption of some views. The conspicuous points of the Democratic creed, as interpreted by BLACKBURN, are as follows:

I. Stolid devotion to the doctrine of State Sovereignty. This to be signified by coining a repeal of the Juras-Fest oath, the Supervisors and the Deputy-Marshal law, as well as all other statutes which have been passed by Congress for the purpose of enforcing and carrying out the constitutional amendments. These laws, as long as they remain on the statute-books, will furnish some restraint, if the courts will enforce them, upon the State authorities who tolerate, and the Democratic bulldozers who practice fraud and violence in Congressional and Presidential elections. It is the purpose to expunge all statuted calculations to interfere in any manner with State nullification of the United States Constitution and laws.

2. Fraudulent elections—for the repeal of the National Election law is demanded, not merely as an acknowledgment of the doctrine of State Sovereignty, but to enable the rough and ballot-box staffers of New York City to carry New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut for the Democratic candidate, for President next year. A revival and enlargement of the tactics pursued in behalf of SERMON in 1868 will accomplish this purpose. With the restraint of the National law removed, the ex-Confederate bulldozers of the South and the Democratic repeaters of the North will have lost their cunning if they shall fail to carry the day.

3. Constant reiteration of the cry of "Fraud." This part of the programme is in keeping with the Bourbon character, which "never learns and never forgets anything." Any managers except the Democratic managers would see the folly of keeping up this cry of "Fraud" in the face of the Pozzani Committee's investigation, which traced the cipher dispatches to TILDEN's private room and the Democratic National Committee, but failed, after resorting to subornation of false testimony and chicanery of all kinds, to secure any evidence of Republican corruption.

4. Opposition to "forced resumption"—whatever that means. Resumption has already been accomplished. All kinds of legal-tender money are now at par. The appreciation of the greenbacks has stopped, they are now worth as much as gold, and the fall of prices has consequently been arrested. There can no longer be any question about forcing resumption; any new agitation of the matter must take the form of forcing suspension. This is really what Mr. BLACKBURN's platform proposes. A repeal of the Resumption act now would be tantamount to a deliberate and unnecessary suspension of specie-payments, and a return to all the woes incident to a depreciated and irredeemable paper currency. And this is actually proposed by the BLACKBURN wing of the Democratic party.

5. Abolition of the National banks, and substitution of legal-tender Government notes for the bank notes. This is to be the first step in the proposed suspension of specie-payments. To double up the amount of Government notes nominally redeemable on demand upon the Government, without a proportionate increase in the coin reserve, will be to put resumption in jeopardy. The next step will be to increase still further for

amount of outstanding Government notes to supply the deficiency occasioned by depreciation in value, and thus go back to the old policy which brought on the panic, and was responsible for all the financial and commercial depression of the past five years. The fact that a new issue of legal-tender notes in excess of the \$400,000,000 war-jars would be unconstitutional, and would not be sustained by the courts, will not deter the BLACKBURN Democrats from proceeding with their scheme.

There is a pretense that an effort will be made to reduce Government expenses, but this is palpably fraudulent, inasmuch as the BLACKBURN Democrats are unanimous in favor of the Mississippi improvement scheme, the Texas & Pacific subsidy, and the allowance of Rebel claims. These and collateral schemes would increase the Government expenses beyond all estimate. The fact that it is an increase, and not a reduction, which is contemplated is evident from the BLACKBURN proposition to restore the income-tax—the most odious, inquisitorial, and discriminating tax that can be levied. The purpose is to tax the prosperity of the North to reimburse the South for the losses that grew out of its own folly and wickedness.

These are the salient features of the BLACKBURN platform. The fact that they are protracted in the very heat of the contest for the Speakership shows that they are indorsed by a powerful faction of the Democratic party. They foreshadow the contest which the Conservatives of this country must make to keep the Government out of the hands of a desperate and dangerous set of men.

THE CANADIAN TARIFF. The Dominion Parliament on Friday enacted a new tariff for the British North American Provinces. This action was the result of the popular election of 1878, in which the party of the Dominion is interlocked with that of the Union. An imaginary line divides the two countries, and the frontier invites smuggling or necessitates a costly and more or less inefficient line of revenue stations. The people of Canada, as a whole, have been desirous to trade with the United States on terms of reciprocity. The territory of the Dominion is interlocked with that of the Union. An imaginary line divides the two countries, and the frontier invites smuggling or necessitates a costly and more or less inefficient line of revenue stations. The people of Canada are bound to us in many things closer than are any others. They speak our language; the newspapers of each country circulate in the other; the local events in each are published as news in the other; there are thousands of Canadians daily visiting in this country, and as many Americans in Canada; the postal service of both countries is common to each, as is the telegraph and the railway. All their commercial and social interests are the same. A system of reciprocity of trade would be the appropriate, if not indeed necessary, complement to the other intimate relations between the two countries. Such, however, has been impracticable. The War necessitated large revenues, and this necessity afforded those interested the opportunity to put in operation in this country the fatal principle of a protective tariff. The Canadians had a tariff which did not exceed an average rate of 15 per cent; the United States had a tariff averaging at times as high as 48 per cent. Of course this wide difference rendered reciprocity impossible. On both sides of the line there were earnest and persistent efforts made to bring about some agreement whereby reciprocal trade might be established generally, or in a limited number of specified articles; but, after years of patient labor, these proved fruitless. Among the results of the panic of 1878 was the explosion of the credit system and the reduction of business to actual values. The system of reciprocity of trade would be the appropriate, if not indeed necessary, complement to the other intimate relations between the two countries. Such, however, has been impracticable. The War necessitated large revenues, and this necessity afforded those interested the opportunity to put in operation in this country the fatal principle of a protective tariff. The Canadians had a tariff which did not exceed an average rate of 15 per cent; the United States had a tariff averaging at times as high as 48 per cent. Of course this wide difference rendered reciprocity impossible. 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and it will be odd if the tobacco ring's operations does not direct \$100 per annum; in draw total, \$11,000,000. What losses goes for a year at longer, not to the planters, but to the manufacturers? Ring stand to one year by the reduction in their gross profit, this is their gross profit, the share of spoils set aside in Washington is paid, will be more than gain of the Ring is for it, but the Government loss will never be made good.

The politics of the Treasury are ap-  
pearing casting about and the very Southern men reduction of the tobacco and Blackburn, of Kentucky, proposing to impose an  
adequate to make good the deficiency eco-steal. The experience  
anxious under Southern  
is not thus, it must be  
reminiscent of the old  
rule policy of the days

follows, therefore, that the present Democratic ascendancy in the Senate is due wholly to the influence of criminal outrages upon the right of suffrage at the South. And, in calculating the future of the chief legislative body in the Government, it is necessary to assume that these outrages will be continued. In view of this startling fact, the danger of a Solid South, made solid by crimes against the fundamental principles of the Republic, becomes a hundred-fold more serious and menacing than it was while the Republican party retained control of all branches of the Government. Then, frauds upon the ballot-box merely operated to the injury of the people of the localities where they were perpetrated. Now, they react upon the whole country. The honest voice of the people of the State of Illinois is nullified by the fraudulent vote of the people of the State of South Carolina. The balance of power in both Houses of the Congress that will assemble on the 13th inst. is held respectively by Representatives and Senators chosen by reason of frauds upon the right of suffrage. These frauds must be stopped or anarchy is sure to result. The majority of the people of this country will not long submit to be ruled by the minority.

We have called attention on a previous occasion to the extraordinary amendment made by Congress to the Civil Appropriation bill by the Conference Committee, and run through both Houses the last day but one of the session. We refer to the scheme to lease the Rock Island Arsenal to the Moline Water-Power Company. That Company sold three-fourths of the Mississippi water-power to the Government several years ago for an immense sum of money, and they have now managed, through trickery, to get an amendment fastened to an appropriation bill to clutch it back without refunding a dollar of the money. They seem to have made a cat's-paw of Senator WINDOM, of Minnesota, and to have secured an advocate in Senator DAVIS, of Illinois, and a manipulator in Representative HENDERSON, of Rock Island. Senator EDMUNDS, of Vermont, was the first to detect the cat in the meat-tub and expose it. He hung on with great tenacity and fought the monstrous grab inch by inch, and made a record on it that may be uncomfortable to some honorable gentlemen hereafter. AllISON, of Iowa, and DAWES, of Massachusetts, assisted him in fighting the grab of the Arsenal water-power. But Senator DAVIS, of Illinois, crowded the scheme through on one, pretexts and another, and some Senators helped him with the argument that, if the water-power grab were struck out, the whole bill would have to be sent back to the Conference Committee, which might endanger its final passage, although it was shown that there was no real danger of anything of the sort happening, as the offensive amendment could be eliminated in a few minutes, and the bill be reported back immediately for final passage.

The yeas and nays were finally called on the question of concurring in the report, and it was carried—yeas, 35; nays, 24. Among the yeas we are astonished to see the names of Senators O'LEARY, DAVIS of Illinois, HOWE and CAMERON of Wisconsin, McMICHAEL and WINDOM of Minnesota, PADDICK of Nebraska, PLUMB of Kansas, FENSTER of Michigan, and TELLER of Colorado, all Western Senators, in the course of whose section of the Union the great Rock Island Arsenal is located, on which the Government has expended more than seven millions of dollars. Read the debate on the question taken from the Congressional Record, and the try and conceive of the treason that could cause all those Western Senators to vote in favor of the bill.

Mr. TILDEN has begun to run newspapers, and he will presently wish that his barrel had been a hoghead.

A fellow who went crazy because a Missouri girl lit him on her neck over a year ago has had his mind restored for another sweetheart.—*Louisville Courier-Journal*.

A fellow went crazy because he is a fool in Missouri false was—  
Ay, false, and to him!

When his reason grew dim  
He fled to the State of Texas,

And there, with a bell round his neck,  
He wanders about without check.

Of the State a sweethearts—  
A mental and physical wreck.

Detroit and St. Louis please copy without credit.

The innocent party who edits the Milwaukee Daily News (Dem.) expresses the opinion that the "Greenback movement last fall was run in the interest of the Republican party as a sideshow, and used for the purpose of enticing Democrats to desert their party." The editor of this "leading Democratic organ" will do well to acquaint himself a little more carefully in regard to the aforesaid "Greenback movement" before he makes such assertions. He will learn upon investigation that the "movement" was made, nine times out of ten, in every State in the Union, in the interest and by aid of the co-operation, and hearty alliance of the Democratic party, and that the last hanging in Michigan, an exchange tells us, took place in 1830. Justice appears to be blinder in Michigan than in any other State in the Union.

It is a common thing for a merchant who feels poor and has to discharge some of his clerks, and ask for a reduction of rent, and pull in his horns generally, to put an advertisement in the newspapers and blow about his "enterprise." But that sort of thing doesn't deceive the public. So when a newspaper suddenly stops its supplements and adds a little to its main sheet, and talks about being got up regardless of expense, the genteel reader isn't taken in by the ploy. Mr. STOREY? There's nothing to be gained in honest poverty.

Mr. CARTER HARRISON remains in Kentucky (where he feels a mighty sight more at home, politically, than in Chicago) he will not be obliged to accept the Flat-top nomination, for he has been in communication with the party leaders in different sections of the country, and are assured of an almost universal readiness to demand his renomination on account of injustice done him in 1876. He is sure that TILDEN is in excellent health and fully equal to the strain of another campaign. He considers it of the greatest importance to have a candidate who can carry New York, and for that reason he shall work for TILDEN, and he is confident that friends of the Democrats of Pennsylvania agree with him. The Flat-top is the chief stimulus, support, and encouragement from such active and prominent Democrats as Senators THURMAN and VOORHEES, and Congressmen EWING, DE LA MATTER, SINGERTON, SAM COX, YOUNG, and others. 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London. Sam still has the size of a silver dollar in his pocket. The last letter he sent to Joseph Briscoe in his mansion in Cambridge, Mass., was from Boston.

"Mur-r?" said Sam, "I am still here."

Sam's nasal twang, and available, which was pro-

prietary, was unique. "I

drove his horses, and had

two years, and I was in

London for seven. There

was a time when Prince

and I were room-mates,

and I used to sleep in

the same bed, and the

money used to squelch

it all the time was spent

in when he wasn't doing

nothing but spending

on sport, and when he

wasn't spending came over

at another time, or

driving or racing, acres

of land on the French

front, and the barns,

stones or brick form-

s. In fact, he kept his

money so fast that he

didn't stand it. When the old

man died, he left him

as good as half a million

and gambling and life

didn't take it on those

in velvet shooting,

and in the gambling place, he

was free, with con-

cerns of hunting, and he

was saying a good deal

out in his velvet shoot-

ing, and the money

was all out, and he

had been in love,

but he had no time

to think about it,

and he had no time

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## OVER-SUNDAY.

Selections from News Contained in Yesterday's Edition.

The Speakership Contest Narrowed Down to Randall and Blackburn.

Gen. Grant's Reception in Indiana--The French Impeachment Vote.

Rowell the Winner in the Great Pedestrian Contest.

Archbishop Purcell's Finances--Criminal and Miscellaneous.

## WASHINGTON.

## THE SPEAKERSHIP.

THE POSSIBILITIES.  
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 15.—The Speakership contest is becoming animated. The leaders of both parties maintain their assurance. It is noticed for the first time, however, that Randall admits it would be possible to defeat him.

He has been elected by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and if he could continue permanently to be the only Democratic Representative from Philadelphia, it would enhance exceedingly his influence and prestige.

Mr. Randall and his friends were charged with the deliberate purpose to get up.

DUAL LOCAL AND STATE COMMITTEES of the party, to send delegations to the State and National Conventions, and to nominate candidates for the Legislature in Philadelphia. Such tactics as this, it is declared, would give Philadelphia to the Republicans by 20,000 majority, and secure a solid Republican delegation in the Legislature. Mr. Randall being determined to rule or ruin. It was said that so well was this understood that Mr. Randall would be glad if there was no Democratic United States Senator from Pennsylvania, and if he could continue permanently to be the only Democratic Representative from Philadelphia, it would enhance exceedingly his influence and prestige.

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RECRUICATE THE COURTESY.

Mr. Randall, at heart, although more of them might be constrained to vote for him.

HE WAS FIGHTING FOR.

He did not think it would benefit the Pennsylvania Democracy to import the Tilden system of crushing out relentlessly all opposition to the one-man power.

The opponents of Randall say that he is making profuse promises to doubtful members, and that he has already promised many more Chairmanships than there are committees, and has promised at least thirty members, to put them on the Committee on Ways and Means, and Western States combined can possibly obtain.

THE POSSIBILITY OF DEFEAT.

It is evident that the contest hangs upon the delegations from Ohio, Indiana, and Missouri. Both parties claim to have the advantage in all the States.

There has never been a Speakership contest in which Senators have taken so active a part. Senators Beck, Vest, and Wallace are at work every hour of the day, and almost of the night, in support of Blackburn's candidacy. The appearance of Wallace, of Pennsylvania, in the field against Randall is a formidable fact for the latter. Senator Vest, of Missouri, is telling the Democratic delegation from that State that he will take the stump against every man who works for Randall, and secure his defeat for re-election for the Forty-seventh Congress, and that Randall

IS NOT THE MAN WANTED

by the Democracy west of the Missouri River. It is said that they are not going to vote for either Blackburn or Randall. If any man votes here for a candidate other than Blackburn or Randall, of course neither of these two could be elected. Randall's victory evidently must depend upon his strength on the first ballot. On that ballot he will cast his greatest strength. After that, should he show weakness, a considerable portion of his strength would immediately go in search of the winning man.

Bill Morrison says there is

NO CHANCE FOR A DARK HORSE or compromise candidate; that the race is squarely between Randall and Blackburn, and that, if those who will not vote under circumstances will not turn out to Blackburn, the latter can be elected. Politicians, though, equally as sagacious as Morrison, say that neither of them will be chosen.

AN INVENTION OF THE ENEMY.

Randall said to-night that the stories that his campaign is being conducted on a Tilden basis is an invention of the enemy. "Mr. Tilden," said Randall, "can't carry on the campaign of 1880 over my chess-board. I never received a favor from Tilden in my life. The obligation is all the other way."

FERNAND WOOD

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Blackburn met to-night claim the Tammany Hall nomination.

There was a meeting of the New York delegation this evening, but it was not possible to obtain definite views. Some of the members were not present. Randall insists that New York, however, is solid for him, with the exception of Sam Cox.

The Pennsylvania delegation held a meeting this evening, all being present except Hendrick B. Wright. The delegation voted solidly to support Randall, which will be a great surprise to Senator Beck. Washington is expected to secure at least three votes for Blackburn. It is a trifling thing for Wallace to have entered the campaign against Randall, and not be able to carry a single vote in the delegation. Wright is not expected to attend the Democratic caucus, but will go with the Greenbackers. If Randall wins in the Pennsylvania caucus, he received a set-back in Virginia. Randolph Tucker was abandoned him, and enters the field actively to-night for Blackburn.

THE HEADQUARTERS.

A visit to the headquarters of the rival candidates is the first thing in order for newly-arrived members. Of the two, the liveliest and jolliest place to visit is the office of Blackburn's and the most amiable in appearance is that of Randall's. At the former there is a crowd all the time, composed chiefly of Southerners overflowing with enthusiasm and making estimates of strength every half-hour, while Blackburn, their candidate, shakes hands with every visitor, Congressman or not, and beams with the smile of hospitality alike upon friend and foe. The smaller room of the suite is devoted to confidential business. Here may be found either Beck, Morrison, or Hunton, who seem to be Blacklun's corps commanders, while among his aids are several younger men, not in office now, but

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Mr. Randall claims ninety-two votes, divided as follows among the States:

Minnesota..... 1  
Arkansas..... 7  
Connecticut..... 1  
Delaware..... 1  
Florida..... 1  
Georgia..... 8  
Illinois..... 2  
Louisiana..... 2  
Maryland..... 4  
Massachusetts..... 3  
Missouri..... 3  
West Virginia..... 3

Blackburn, on the other hand, presents to-day the following list:

Alabama..... 5  
Wisconsin..... 2  
Mississippi..... 4  
New Jersey..... 13  
North Carolina..... 1  
Ohio..... 1  
Pennsylvania..... 10  
South Carolina..... 4  
Texas..... 3  
Virginia..... 4  
Washington..... 1  
West Virginia..... 3

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Indiana..... 1  
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Mr. Randall and today that he did not expect

Hendrick B. Wright, of Pennsylvania, to go into the Democratic cause, he is little more than a nothing.

A member of the Wallace faction says that two years ago Wallace and his friends had made no fight against Mr. Randall for the Speakership, but that now, owing to the action of Mr. Randall, they were compelled to take sides against him.

Mr. Randall, it was said, was not willing to fight for the supremacy with Senator Wallace within the party organization, but was resolved that, if he could not be the supreme dictator of the Pennsylvania Democracy, the whole party should go to pieces. After he and his friends were unable to dictate the nominations for State officers in the Convention last year, he took no interest in the organization, and several of his leading friends here in Washington thought his interest did not, it is claimed, take the trouble to vote the Democratic State ticket in November last. It was further said that Mr. Randall would be glad if there was no Democratic United States Senator from Pennsylvania, and if he could continue permanently to be the only Democratic Representative from Philadelphia, it would enhance exceedingly his influence and prestige.

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Mr. Randall and today that he did not expect

a Senator is the senior member upon two or more Committees, he will be allowed.

THE PRIVILEGE OF SELECTING the one over which he prefers to preside. It is highly probable that the new Chairmen of the important Committees will be distributed as follows: Finance, Bayard; Privileges and Elections, Saulsbury; Foreign Relations, Eaton; Commerce, Gordon; Manufactures, McPherson; Agriculture, Johnston; Military Affairs, Randolph; Naval Affairs, Whyte; Judiciary, Thurman; Post-Offices, Maxey; Public Lands, Jones, of Florida; Internal Revenue, Cooke; Postmaster-General, Paton; Territories, Garfield; Railroads, Ransom; Marine, Herford; Revision of the Laws, Wallace; Education and Labor, Bailey; Retrenchment, Book; Contingent Expenses, McDonald; Rules, Morgan; Mississippi River, Butler; Civil Service, Grover; Public Printing, Lamar; Public Buildings and Grounds, Hill.

MODIFICATIONS of the Cabinet, before the Easter recess.

RECENT FAILURE.

HARRISON, March 15.—The firm said to be affected by the failures of Robert Blaize, of Paris, and Phillipa Pelisser, and Powell & Co., of London, is Brasenose Brothers & Co.

RESIGNED.

PARIS, March 15.—Ozanne, Secretary-General of the Ministry of Commerce, has resigned.

GREAT BRITAIN.

NEW CABIN.

LONDON, March 15.—The British Government has invited tenders for the telegraph to South Africa and the Mauritius, either via Aden or India.

AQUATIC.

LONDON, March 15.—The Cambridge University boat crew, to compete with Oxford in the annual race, began practice on the Thames to-day.

UNAUTHORIZED.

LONDON, March 15.—Lord Montagu writes that the use of his name as a member of the Committee appointed by the meeting of the share and bond holders of the Atlantic & Great Western Railway on the 11th inst. was unauthorized.

SOUTH AFRICA.

ALL QUIET.

LONDON, March 15.—Another mail with a week's news has arrived at Madras from Cape Town, the latest date being Feb. 25.

London remained quiet. The only fresh fighting was in the vicinity of some cattle. British reinforcements having arrived on the frigate Shah, from St. Helena, it had been determined to effect the relief of Cor. Pearson from his isolated position at Ekwok.

Egypt.

A STRONG PROTEST.

ALEXANDRIA, March 15.—The International Congress of Egypt has sent a strong protest to the European Powers against the Egyptian Government's non-payment of the sum demanded by the Sultan.

A DEPUTATION TO TREAT WITH THE SIGNATORIES.

PARIS, March 15.—A deputation to the Powers to insist upon payment of the sum demanded by the Sultan has been received by the French Foreign Minister, Minister Schlesinger, and other foreigners of rank.

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